Amnsements, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Richelieu." Edwin Booth. FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER. - "Saratoga." FOURTHENTH-ST, THEATER.—(Holland Testimonial)
* The Lady of Lyons.** Charles Feeber.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.—"Hunted Down." Laura NIBLO'S GARDEN,-"The Black Crock,"

OLYMPIC THEATER.-At 2 and 8: "Wee Willie Win-STADT THEATER.-"Mathilde." Mme Seebach. WALLACK'S THEATER.-" Ours." Lester Wallack.

NEW-YORK CIPCUS.—At 21 and 8: "Cinderella." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS, -- Songs, dances, ecutife acts, etc.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.—At 2: "The left Avenger." At 2: "St. George and the Pragon." Thompson Troppe.

Ensiness Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1871.

Portions of Faidherbe's army still continue to arrive dition. - The Prussian repulse at Dijon is con firmed. - The garrison at Longwy has made a successful sortie. == Gambetta has left Lille for Lava The Francs-tireurs have destroyed the bridge neroes the Moselle between Toul and Nancy. - The Prussians captured 250 car loads of army stores at Dôle.

The Senate has referred the House bill providing for a Territorial Government of the District of Columbia to a Committee of Conference. Gen. Blair appeared, but was not sworn in. The Income Tax Repeal bill was passed over. The Civil Service bill was discussed. === In the Blouse a discussion was had on San Domingo matters. Another Georgia member was admitted. A schooner has been sunk by a collision in the Sound

A Chinese merchant in San Francisco has shot a countryman for being in the room with his wife. === The steamer Hornet remains at Port-au-Prince, = Nothing of importance was done at Albany.

Dr. Osgood lectured on "Robert Burns" = Strukosch sues The Rochester Union and Advertiser for Dibeling himself and Miss Nilsson. - Gold, 1103, 1103, 2101; Thermometer, 14°, 21°, 18°,

The Union Republican General Committee of this City will hold a Special Meeting this evening at 8 o'clock.

Admiral Lee of the Navy has been on a visit to San Domingo, and tells what he saw in an official letter to the Navy Department. The description which he gives of the political and financial condition of the country is not calculated to advance the scheme of annexation, unless it is undertaken as a sort of national charity.

Another of the city papers which live on lecency has been sued for libel, as our Court reports narrate. Such journals, while outraging every sense of propriety by their coarse literature and unchaste illustrations. seem to be out of reach of the law, save when some personal injury is done. We hope the plaintiffs in these cases will stop short of nothing but justice.

The Legislature proposes to compel the ferries to give us additional accommodation at night. It will do equal service to the public by requiring the street railway companies, particularly those of Brooklyn, to run regular and more frequent night cars. There are several lines which run cars only when the travel is at its greatest, never at hours when it is unprofitable. This ought to be remedied.

Congress is talking against time. Yet important measures-notably the Appropriation bills-demand immediate consideration. It is evident there is a design to crowd important legislation over to the next Congress. The natural effect of carrying it out will be to delay action on the corrupt bills until the ast hours of the present session, when havte will conceal fraud. And yet Congress / talks, in this wanton waste of time, of Cr,il Service

If Mr. Tweed seriously wis nes the taxing power over our City transferred from the Legislature to himself and his three partners, we advise him to insert in his bill a proviso that none of the City 'unds shall be appropriated to the support of schools under the special control or influence of any religious denomination. He conceded this point last Winter, and he must not withdraw the concession now, unless he wants to raise a theological tornado. "Let us "have peace."_

Mr. Butler was badly defeated yesterday in an attempt to induce the House to refuse his seat to a duly authorized representative from Georgia, thus reversing a rule as old as the Government. There is not a doubt that the Georgia elections were fraudulently conducted in many instances; there were doubtless as many outrages committed in that State at the last election as in this; but that would hardly have justified the House in the action proposed by Mr. Butler. The scat may be contested but not refused, when the representative

is not certain of the place he has so corruptly all but impassable, would soon have its tollobtained. It requires the vote of every Democrat in the Assembly to keep him there, and We refuse to believe that, after this exposition, all of them are so lost to self-respect, and wholly subject to Tammany's corrupting influences, as deliberately to exclude Mr. Twombly from the seat which is justly his due.

There are significant mutterings in France such as have before presaged bloody revolutions. The cry of "Incompetent," heard other words; as the company is authorized to against Trochu, has been uttered also against take a farmer's house and grounds at an im-Gambetta; and when these leaders have blindly blundered once or twice more, there may be heard against them that more terrible and indignant accusation of "Traitor." France was and freight should be fixed by some disinterleft in terrible plight at the beginning of her reverses by the absence of any government. If at their bastening culmination she rids her- tribunal's express assent. self, in her great rage, of her present incompetent rulers, she will be left more helpless than ever, and it may unfortunately devolve on Germany to give her a government as well

By the grace of Von Moltke and in spite of Bismarck, M. Jules Favre is to attend the London Conference. But he is permitted to leave Paris only by military courtesy, and his pass from the German Commander particularly declares that no political or diplomatic meaning attaches to it. M. Favre will find on his arrival at London that little or no meaning attaches to his coming, for all reference to the affairs of his unfortunate France are forbidden their Representatives in the Conference by the Great Powers, and the Eastern question is virtually settled. M. Favre may disturb the sittings of the Council by his declarations of French policy on the latter question, but hardly the peace of Europe. France, happily, is no longer powerful enough for that.

Senator Patterson's invited and promised exposition of the abuses of our Custom-House management was delivered yesterday, and it certainly abounds in instances which would be startling if they were not unhappily familiar. The point of his story, however, is simply that appointments in the New-York Custom-House are made for political purposes. Unfortunately this is very true, and more unfortunately still Congressmen from all parts of the country consider and employ the Custom-House here as a sort of Hospital for Inveterate and Incurable Politicians for whom they have no places at home, but who must still be provided for. The debate provoked some remarkable revelations from politicians-not the least curious of which was Mr. Conkling's avowal that (like Mr. Lincoln with the Administration of 1861-65) he had no influence in Custom-House appointments.

There is no later news from Dijon to indicate the precise position of Bourbaki, or to reveal whether or not his army has escaped. The fight at Dijon, of which we have only a meager outline this morning, was evidently with Manteuffel's advance guard, which was repulsed. It is not improbable that some of Manteuffel's columns, and perhaps the main body of his army, advance by roads which cross the Vosges mountains and enter the Saone valley south of Dijon. There are several of these roads, though none as short nor as good as the main highway to Dijon.

-The demoralization and disruption of Faidherbe's army was complete. The worst stories of his defeat hitherto published are confirmed by the latest reports.

-The French have displayed energy enough to make one raid on the German lines of communication. Francs-Tireurs have destroyed the railway bridge across the Moselle between Toul and Nancy, and have thus interrupted supply transportation by one of the German routes. But this is not the only means which they command, and the interruption is not, therefore, serious. Besides, it comes too late to embarrass greatly the invaders.

RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE.

A civil engineer with his assistants presents. himself at your gate, where he was never seen before, and proceeds to run the line of a projected railroad right through your dooryard; your garden, your house. Every stick, every brick, every board, of that house is dear to you; they are all the fruits of your hard labor: you have spent the twenty best years of your life in making that home just what you like : you want to spend the evening of your days quietly in it, and be earried thence to your final rest. You would not exchange it for money; and it has cost you \$10,000 to make it what it is. Three commissioners, in whose appointment you had no voice, decide that you must get out-bundle out your duds and be off, and either take the \$5,000 they award you or get nothing.

And this is right-nay, it is indispensable. The Public Good is the paramount law. If the Railroad were a mere instrument of private gain, the process whereby you are dispossessed of your beloved roof and fireside would be monstrously unjust. But the Railroad is a public highway, which certain persons are authorized to construct and manage for the convenience and benefit of the community; and Ten Millions of people cannot be sent over an ugly hill because your house happens to stand in their way through the adjacent valley. The Commissioners are not at liberty to award you constructive or sentimental damages, but only the naked value of the property taken from you against your will. Were they allowed to give you what you might fairly consider that property worth to the public would thereby suffer. The State more favor than it shows to you : it is simply intent on serving and benefiting the public to the greatest extent and with the least possible individual hardship.

Do the managers of Railroads always consider this? Do they realize that they are public servants, employed to make a superior kind not seek nor wish to prevent illegal voting. of turnpike, and be reimbursed by equitable On the contrary, though they sometimes protolls levied on those passing over it?

they had built it across their own lands to fa-

gates lifted off their hinges by the ministers of the law, and the public authorized to traverse

its entire length without paying. The public mind seems to be steadily gravi-

cating toward these conclusions: I. As the State fixes, in the public interest, the price at which a railroad company may take any one's property which it needs, so the same State should fix the rates of travel and transportation over that company's road. In partial valuation, so the farmer should be authorized to use the railroad's cars and power on similar terms. Hence, the rates of fare ested tribunal authorized by the State, and should be subject to change only with that

II. The stock and bonds of a Railroad Company should be limited to the sum honestly spent in buying the track, building the road, and providing the necessary equipment. They should under no pretense be watered, and should never be increased, even to pay for extensions or improvements, without express authority from the State.

III. When a Railroad Company, after paying fair dividends for a number of years, suddenly suspends them, and thenceforth for years professes inability to pay a dime beyond current expenses, including interest on its loans, it should at once be taken in hand by the State, its management thoroughly investigated, and its managers removed from their trust, unless they shall be able to overbear the natural presumption that they have squandered or stolen the net proceeds that belong to their stockholders. Should they ask, "Why should "the State interfere, so long as our stockholders "acquiesce?" the ready answer would be, " The public interest requires the building of more Railroads, so that more people shall en-'joy their benefits; and your failure to pay dividends impedes and postpones this consummation. You are therefore cited to dispel the obvious presumption that you are stealing, to the prejudice of your own stockholders not merely, but of the entire community as well."

IV. The device for preventing or suppressing conspiracies of railway managers against the public weal by forbidding the consolidation of parallel lines, is the merest fog-wreath. It is n't worth the paper whereon it is written. So long as half a dozen managers of diverse companies can meet in an office or parlor and double or treble the rates at which they have hitherto transported produce or merchandise, without hinderance or supervision, the value of every farm, the prosperity of every city, is virtually suspended on the good pleasure of three or four men.

-Such are the new ideas now vaguely floating in the air. .They may not yet have taken such shape as to render them formidable to the "rings" whereby our great Railroads are managed. But any one whose duty it is to watch the currents of public opinion must realize that the times are exceedingly favorable to their reception and diffusion. That which is now "a cloud no bigger than a man's 'hand" is liable suddenly to expand so as to enshrond the sky, inaugurating a tempest which shall become a tornado.

POLITICAL LYING.

Can nothing be effectively done to stop the flood of defaratory falsehood which perverts and maddens a large share of our People?

Sen. Frank P. Blair has just been chosen a Senator of the United States. His election is the net result of the Missouri bolt organized by Gratz Brown, Carl Schutz, The St. Louis Democrat, & Co., and first proclaimed at the Free Trade banquet in Washington last Winter. Gen. Blair is a Democrat, but he was once a Republican, and we are confident is still a man of truth; yet he saw fit, in returning thanks to the Missouri Legislature which elected him to the Senate, to atter the follow-

people in their elections last November ! Is there any comparison for the outrage? Was there any justification for it! It was an act to enforce the XVth Amend ment. There had been an election in the State of New, York, at which the negroes hadvote I without molectation. There was not a suggestion from any quarter that there would be any obstruction placed in the way; and yet we know that the President of the United States, at an immense expense to the country, girdled the City of New-York with gunbeats and filled it with troops to overasse the stern Democracy of that city and make Gem elect a Radical Governor for the State of New York."

Comments by The Tribune. Geo. Blair we esteem a man of truth, and in this instance the victim of other's villainy. But this does not make the assertions above which we have placed in Italies other than defamatory, libelous falsehoods, which a Senator of the United States should have known batter than to utter. They falsely accuse the President, and they likewise calumniate that portion of the voters of this City and State from whom Frank Blair has apostatized, but whom he nevertheless knows to be at least as worthy and truthful as their antagonists, to whom he has allied himself. All that was done by Congress or by Gen. Grant in the premises was done in obedience to the urgent entreaty of the Republicans of this City. And this was their reason for it:

In a great city, where Universal Suffrage is established, it must always be difficult to prevent Illegal Voting. In this City, it is peculiarly so, because its population is so largely made up of foreigners who have merely halted here on their way to their future homes. A very large majority of our legal voters are of foreign birth; and hardly a New-Yorker can distinguish the voters from the non-voters residing on the same block with him. In consequence, it is less difficult and less dangerous you, many Railroads could not be built, and to vote illegally here than almost any where else on earth. And our local magnates, does not regard the makers of Railroads with political and judicial, seeing that our unnaturalized, but more especially our vast criminal population, is generally in sympathy with their politics, and nineteen of every twenty votes illegally cast will naturally, almost inevitably, serve to swell their Democratic majorities, do fess to condemn it, they oppose and resist all There is a growing conviction that they do legislation which tends to impede it. Having not-that they regard their highway as though last Winter repealed the Registry Law, so far as it affected Brooklyn, Albany, and all parts

large gangs of "repeaters" to vote from district to district in our City, upon names which the managers had previously caused to be placed on the Registry lists of the several districts; and by these means swelled the majority for Seymour, Hoffman & Co. at least Thirty Thousand more than it would have been, had none but legal votes been polled. Just look at these figures:

1864 ... Lincoln 36,681 McClellan 73,709

Hoffman..... 1×66 ... Fenton......33,492 1568 Grant. ...47,788 Seymour108,316 1870 ... Woodford ... 34,391 Hoffman 86,668 -These figures tell their own story. The Republicans have always suffered here from the votes of aliens and repeaters, but never before nor since were they swindled on a scale so gigantie as in 1868. Gen. Grant was more popular than any predecessor, and obtained thousands of votes from moderate Democrats and non-partisans who revolted from the prospect of a fresh civil war opened by Blair's Broadhead letter and his nomination thereupon for Vice-President; and there was no Thirty Thousand majority of legal votes here against him; yet the City was made, by systematic, wholesale fraud, to give Sixty Thousand, and thus beat him in the State by nearly

This flagrant crime against Popular Government we Republicans resolved should not be repeated; so we appealed to Congress for the legislation required to prevent such repetition, and our prayers were partially responded to. Congress passed an act intended to prevent frauds at all elections which bore a Federal character; and the President enforced that act. Mr. Hoffman's diminished majority is the result. Distracted and paralyzed as the Republicans were by feuds, and though money stolen from our tax-payers was poured out like water to swell the Democratic vote, every one who would being placed on the City's pay-rolls whether there was work for him or not, yet Hoffman's vote is nearly Forty Thousand and his majority all but Thirty Thousand less here than it was in 1868, though he gained largely in almost every other

Ten Thousand.

Gen. Blair asserts that troops were brought here, to "overawe the stern Democracy, and make them elect a Radical Governor." We oppose to this villainous slander facts of the widest notoriety. There are Eighty Thousand Democratic voters in this City. Which one of them all was obstructed, or menaced, or anywise "overawed," in his efforts to vote the Democratic ticket last Fall? We have as many polls as our Democratic Mayor chose to create by dividing districts: which one of the four bundred (nearly) was in any manner troubled or "overawed" by Federal gunboats or Federal troops? If the President, or any one under him, brought troops here to "over-"awe" the voters, and make them vote for Woodford when they preferred Hoffman, then it must be one voted, or was impelled to vote, in fear of Federal bayenets. Where is that one? Where is the Democratic liar so shameless that he will say that he was precluded from registering or voting, or that he registered or voted under duress, because of any act of the President or the Military? Repeaters and fraudulent voters were "over-"awed," as we intended they should be; but not one legal voter. There never was a more peaceable election; there never was greater facility or dispatch, whether in registering or voting; and the legal Democratic vote was never more thoroughly polled than in November last. Yet Hoffman's majority was Twenty Thousand less than it would have been but for Federal legislation and Executive action in obedience thereto, whereby the Hlegal Vote of our City was reduced to a tenth of what it

was in 1868. Such are the facts in the case. We are better acquainted with them than Gen. Blair dynasty but to monarchy in France. on her and we are among the legal voters of the State of New-York who are grateful to Congress and the President for protecting our most precious right from invasion and spoliation by Democratic felons whom we are taxed to pay for robbing us of the Elective Franchise. Gen. Blair may make himself the accomplice and confederate of our oppressors and despoilers. He may echo the atrocious calumnies whereby they seek to cleak their crimes; but he cannot make a lie the truth, ner can be render fraudulent voting and subornation to vote illegally other than crimes which good men abhor and the laws should:

ABOUT RESTORATION.

The thoughts of those who are interested in public affairs in Europe already begin to overleap the surrender of Paris, and to deal with the question of the future of France. The political skepticism which has exercised so sinister an influence upon the course of events in Italy and Spain, and still more among the French, prevents many people from recognizing the Republic as among the probable solutions of the problem. They say at once without argument, and with an offhand assumption that the best form of government is necessarily the most impracticable, that the Republic cannot survive the war, and that the only guarantee of subsequent peace and order will be the establishment of the monarchy in some form. It must be admitted that the conduct of the present Government of the National Defense in France, in persistently refusing to allow the people an opportunity to decide upon their political future, and the absurd indiscretion of Louis Blanc in asserting that a vote ought not to be taken because it might result in a majority against the Republic, have given but too much plausibility to this pessimist view of the matter.

It will be difficult to sustain the republican form of government in France. If it is to stand, it will require the highest and best efforts of the most advanced and the most vigorous intellects in the nation. The stumbling-blocks in its way are numerous. It is hedged and encompassed with perils. Ignorance and poverty will assail it from below with discontents founded upon hunger and fostered by fantastic jealousies and suspicions. In the so-called better classes it will be the object of open and secret hostility, of the inveterate malice of the past regimes, and of

edge of men and measures to suppose that the people of France would long remain quiet under a humiliation so intolerable. The new Kaiser has probably come to regard his own good pleasure as a sufficient justification and sanction for anything he may do, and the traditions of the Prussian court service are too sacred to allow any one ever to differ openly from his Majesty. But if Death is Prussian enough to spare Count Bismarck until this work is done, he will be very likely to continue to rule his sovereign as faithfully and humbly as he always has done. And he can scarcely be capable of the folly of replacing on the throne of France the man who made the war in his own groveling interests; who went into the campaign with such puerile and vulgar ostentation; who touched nothing he did not spoil: who not only showed the most unpardonable weakness and vacillation from Saarbruck to Sedan, but even in those last terrible hours of rain and disaster had not nerve enough to accept the generous offer of Gen. Wimpffen to cut through the iron circle that was closing around him. "Not being able to "die at the head of my troops," he began his letter of surrender, speaking unconsciously more truth than he intended. Louis Napoleon could not die at the head of his troops. He had a chance at Strasbourg and Boulogne; he kept out of the way of such accidents at Solferino. He said once in the Tuileries that the great fault of his uncle was in not heading the final charge at Waterloo; he would have done so. But when at Sedan his General challenged him to mount a horse and break through the thin Prussian line and save an army out of the lost battle, he had no heart to do anything but enter his carriage and drive over to the headquarters of the German.

All France knows these events well enough. They have been published authoritatively in Paris and in Brussels. The whole regular force of France, with trifling exceptions, are prisoners. They know to whom their disasters are to be attributed, and the negative vote on the plebiscitum, that so alarmed the Emperor last Spring, would be increased to a vast majority if a vote were taken to-day. The Empire owed its life to bayonets during eighteen years. Since it has dishonored the arms of France, it can never trust them again. A restoration of the dynasty under the

Prince Imperial would be no less difficult. The Regency of the Empress would be regarded as dangerous and impolitic by all liberal and progressive men. She is a Spaniard, who regards Isabel of Bourbon as Queen of Spain, and a Roman Catholic who would never admit Rome to be Italian. It was her blind attachment to the Bourbon cause in Spain that led to so many diplomatic failures in the effort to fill the vacant throne; and when the Hohenzollern question came up, it was her powerful personal influence in the Cabinet that carried the vote for war. The Prince is too young to have any merits of his own, and the folly of his parents has loaded him with disadvantages. His loudly-heralded achievements at Saarbruck covered every French cheek with the blush of shame, and not long before the war a saying of his, incantiously repeated by his clerical courtiers, had filled Paris with disgust and alarm. He said, "When I am Emperor, I will suffer no one in France to be without religion." There was a flavor of the Escorial about this utterance of the little bigot that caused people to think seriously of what raight happen when this young Spsniard and his devoted mother came to rule over France. The Moniteur found it necessary to deny the words officially, but the denial only proved how general had been the disapproval of the public. He is not strong in mind or body, and his accession would be the signal for the beginning of a succession of plots and intrigues for his capture and management that would inevitably end in the victory of the party of reaction and plunder. His reign, if it came, would be likely to lead to a revolution that would put an end not only to the

In spite of all these considerations there serious and indefatigable effort now making for the restoration of the Bonapartes. There is a paper published at London to advocate this object. The messengers of the restoration are continually flitting back and forth with plots and propositions. Louis Napoleon, apparently never suspecting the meanness of the figure he presents, is writing pamphlets to prove it was France that forced him into war, and the Republicans that prevented the organization of the army. Serenely unaware that he has become the most despicable of men, he is dreaming in his indolent way of again helding the destinies of France in his impotent hands. We are sometimes tempted to think he held himself at his true value for a week or two, between Worth and Sedan; but he has recovered his appetite and his vanity in the luxurious retirement of his palace-prison, and again longs for the gilded shams of the Tuileries. We have enough faith in mankind to believe that he will not be given another opportunity to break the peace of the world, or debauch the general conscience by the spectacle of unpunished crime. As, to France, if she receives him, or endures him, she will prove that all her sufferings were light in proportion to her deservings.

There is no better authority on the politics of Central Asia than the distinguished Hungarian traveler, Arminius Vámbéry, of whose views of the progress and prospects of Russia in the East a correspondent sends us to-day a careful and interesting account. The impending conflict between British and Russian civilization in Asia has long been fereseen by everybody who has watched the movement of the Czar toward Hindostan, but few realize how far that movement has gone, and how difficult it must now be for England to meet and check it. Practically the rival powers are only five days' march apart. Russia has no facilities yet for the rapid concentration of troops on the Oxus, but her advanced posts are surrounded by friends and allies; she has acquired a complete ascendency in Persia; and on no part of her Asiatic frontier is she esespecially vulnerable. England, on the contrary, is open to serious attack in her North-Western provinces of Hindostan, where she holds in more or less precarious subjection a disaffected population who look upon Russia as their predestined deliverer. English states-

in they spread nets for the unwary. Many of them are arrant swindlers; others sixoply inefficient and bankrupt, so that morey sent them is simply thrown away. Don't mind their begging, hiring, or stealing some M. C.'s frank-that doesn't help the matter a bit. A correspondent suggests that all such agents should be required to procure a license. We are not sure that this would do any good, but

M. C.'s and others to adorn the circulars where-

we throw out the suggestion.

The Chicago Tribune asks

"Why, if Onondaga (Salt) vanquished Ture's Island 16 years ago, under a Free Trade regime, a happens that Guondaga must now be protected against foreign competition by a tariff of 10s per cent."

Answer by this Tribune.-Because (among other reasons) there are American journals so unpatriotic, unjust, and insanely or corruptly devoted to foreign interests, as to systematically disparage the products of their own countrymen, as one result of which, according to The World, the better Solar Salt made in Onondaga now sells in this market for ten cents less per bushel than the inferior Salt obtained from Turk's Island-ten cents per bushel being pretty near the amount of duty levied on the Turk's Island Salt. And this is but a sample of the depreciation in price of American products in American markets by the efforts of that class of journals, and the ignorant, vulgar presumption that whatever is brought from abroad must be better than what we make at home. -Have we, or have we not, met your ques-

tion squarely?

The Kansas City Bulletin honors the rule that when you do lie, you shouldn't half do it, by getting off the following bouncers: *

"A Missouri farmer wrote to Horace Greeley to know if Silk Culture could be made proffable in Missouri. The Veteran Agriculturist of The Tribune thought it could. He said it would necessitate some trouble and expense to import the silk-bearing sheep from the reconstainous regions of Central Asia, but thought they could be easily domesticated in Missouri. He aid he presumed the rearing of the silk-bearing sheep would become such an im portant branch of agricultural industry in Missouri in five years, that the State would 'give 100,000 majority in favor of a Protective Tariff, and quadruple the present circulation of THE TRIBUNE.

"The same farmer also inquired as to the probable profit of raising Broom-Com in this State. Mr. Sreeley felt assured that it would be profitable, but advised his correspondent to raise the plain-handled valiety of brooms, inasmuch as they were a more hardy variety than those with red and blue rings around the handles.

J. K. V. may rest assured that, while we fully believe in the feasibility and necessity of traversing the length of our island by steam, and look hopefully to the present Legislature to inaugurate some plan-we de not recide what plan-of underground or elevated Railway to this end, we regard as chimeridal his notion that horses may be wholly barished from our city, and all manner of transportation of building material, merclandise, furniture, &c., &c., effected by steam. We cannot give space to a project which (for the present, at least,) seems to us so utterly impracticable.

Great Britain exported, in the eleven months of 1870 which ended with November, 284,989 tuns of Railroad Bars, whereof her own dependencies, including India, took 189,982 tuns, Russia 206,475 tuns, the United States 371,188 tuns, and all the rest of the world only 217,344 tuns. Thus, two countries which stoutly maintain the Protective policy buy of Great Britain more than twice as many rails as all ether countries whatever. They buy them because Pretection enables them to do so, by extending and invigorating their own industry.

Literature and journalism are much too full of those sepulchral remains called variously "Remin-iscences," "Souvenirs," and "Memories," being chiefly descriptions of the astonishing way in which certain dead heroes ate oysters, used their han ikerchiefs, and smiled tenderly upon the writers thereof. However picturesque and impressive a figure a thinking, working, great man may be, dying, he becomes, in the hands of these sketchy capnibuls, an immense and unmitigated bore. Interested in the vigorous powers and methods of a gentus, are eager to know all those little characteristic details which serve to make up our mental picture; but we submit that the oyster and the handkerchief and the smile business doesn't help us in the least. There are few great men like Thackeray, whose buoyant humor and delicate simplicity could make most trivialities charming and suggestive. One loses all patience when expected to read with reverence that Mrs. Leo Hunter once went to call upon the veteran Dumas-or rather, in her own impresssive language, to "commune" with him-and that thereafter he used to bow to her at bull-fights. But this astounding fact is as nothing to the way the immensely fat and unwialdy novelist proceeded down the streets en colture, while Mrs. Lee stood upon the sidewalk, gazing after the fragile figure, and weeping because she thought the old gentleman was really going to die some day. After this we ought to be ready to accept with rasignation the pathetic remark that "My presentiments have proved true!" What Mrs. Leo Hunter's communings, and weepings, and presentiment shave to do with the character and genius of the nevelist we are at a loss to realize, but we do know that this sort of posthumous snobbery is flooding megazines and newspapers at present to an unbearable and unwarrantaed degree. It is enough to make great men forswear dying altogether.

The Grest West is truly remarkable in the affectionateness of its race of husbands-a Muscular Christian sort of affectionateness. If they don't love very long, they at least love a great deal while they are about it. We are brought to this sonclusion by various newspaper details of the touching manner in which they manifest the marital sentiment. One sportive gentleman throws an adoring coal-oil lamp at his wife, and executes a loving pas sent around her to the tune of the explosion. Feeling that he has not sufficiently shown his devotion, he further proves it by leaving the house and a note, telling his darling wife that she will never see her dear husband any more." It is too bad to be obliged to add that the prospective tragedy is spoiled by the return, of the dear husband that same afternoon-a return. accompanied by the bestowal of several tender pokers and a fond boot or two upon the object of his affections. Decidedly the Age of Chivalry, with its graceful and intense devotion, is reproduced in the

Messrs, W. C. and F. P. Church of The Galaxy and Army and Navy Journal have just started a new weekly entitled The Protector, to be devoted to life insurance interests. It promises to be an acceptable organ, and will, of course, be a success, since the Charches succeed in everything they start.

A curious case is now on trial in the bears the proper credentials from his State.

The strong, direct evidence submitted by Mr. Twombly to the Legislative Committee in support of his claims to a seat in the Matsum of 1898, it was just as plain that this state was for Gen. Grant as next Democratis who heard or real it that his election was fairly conducted. His opponent, whom Tammany has presisted, against justice, in seating, offered no testimony whatever, and is freetlain of the issue, left his counsel to induge, unsupported by facet and regardless of them. For them, in grave and unfounded Democratis in the Assembly, Mr. Carey

Assembly, Mr. Twombly and his policied friends. But if there are any fair-minded Democratis in the Assembly, Mr. Carey

Acturous case is not the past regimes, and of the treasons of false supporters. If France the treasons of false supporters. If France the treasons of false supporters. If France the they see not how to avert, and the settlement they see not how to avert, and the settlement they see not how to avert, and the state except this City, they mean this stand of the lessing, by strong and of the fleshold-graphes and believed pairwise. If France the treasons of false supporters. If France the treasons of false supporters. If France the treasons of false supporters. If France the they see not how to avert, and the settlement they see not how to avert, and the settlement they see not how to avert, and the settlement they see not how to avert, and the state except this City, they mean this distinct they see not how to avert, and the state except this City, they mean this don't the reasons of false supporters. If France the treasons of false supporters. If France the they see not how to avert, and the state except this City, they mean this don't the reasons of false supporters. If France the they see not how to except the size of the fleshold-graphes and the they see not how to the freedom part they considerations of the density of the Black saw if the Machangton and the they see and the section of the mundoubtedly ap Court of Appeals for Upper Bavaria. The Bibliographic